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## Reagan, Glenn Vie At Forum Political Support of Veterans Is Sought

By David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW ORLEANS — President Ronald Reagan vied Monday with Senator John Glenn for political support from the Veterans of Foreign Wars with back-to-back speeches in which Senator Glenn identified with some of Mr. Reagan's policies in Central America.

Senator Glenn, an Ohio Democrat and presidential contender, echoed Mr. Reagan's frequent claim that communism posed a threat to Central America and the Third World.

White House political strategists have said they view Senator Glenn as Mr. Reagan's most threatening prospective opponent in the 1984 presidential election if Mr. Reagan decides to run again.

Speaking to the 84th annual convention of the nation's largest veterans organization, which has strongly backed the administration's hard-line approach to Soviet and Cuban intervention in Central America, Senator Glenn declared:

"Although we must recognize

that most revolutions have their

roots in poverty and injustice, the

threat of Communist subversion that always plays on human misery

cannot be denied. Failing to ad-

dress either of these realities would

be a serious mistake."

Senator Glenn has spoken out

previously against human rights

abuses in El Salvador and did so

again last weekend at a Democratic

peace forum in Des Moines, Iowa.

He said military force should

"only be used as a last resort" and

he stressed, as has Mr. Reagan, the

importance of economic aid to en-

courage the forces of justice and

the forces of reform" in Central

America.

President Reagan offered a

broad defense of his economic pro-

gram and also claimed he has

brought about progress on Mideast

peace, in slowing the nuclear arms

race, in rooting out Pentagon

waste, and in rebuilding U.S. de-

fenses.

On Central America, Mr. Rea-

gan accused news organizations of

presenting a "distorted view" of

administration efforts to nurture

democracy there.

"You wouldn't know from some

of the coverage that the greatest

portion of our aid to Central Amer-

ica is humanitarian and economic,"

Mr. Reagan said. "You wouldn't

know that democracy is taking root

there."

"And I don't blame the media

alone because in many cases they

are just reporting the disinforma-

tion and demagoguery they hear

coming from people who put poli-

cies ahead of national interests."

The White House also responded

sharply Monday to new accounts of

Mr. Reagan's meeting Sunday

with Mexico's president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

The accounts reported that Mr.

Reagan had not made progress in

advancing his Central American

initiatives and that Mr. de la Ma-

drid had been critical of the admin-

istration's show of force to touch

off a conflagration.

President de la Madrid warned

Mr. Reagan upon his arrival

against "shows of force in Central

America which threaten to touch

off a conflagration."

Larry M. Speakes, a White

House spokesman, said: "The sto-

ries we've seen that indicate the

meeting was anything less than a

success are way off base. It was not

the type of meeting designed to

change anybody's mind."

President Reagan listening to President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado in La Paz, Mexico.



### Pope Celebrates Mass at Lourdes

Members of the Roman Catholic missionary order of White Fathers, left, listen during the consecration of the Host at a Mass celebrated Monday in Lourdes, France, by Pope John Paul II, pictured above at the same Mass. Page 2.

## West Germany's Guilt-Free Generation Takes a Cold Look at U.S.

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

ESCHELBACH, West Germany

— A new generation, no longer burdened by guilt for Hitler's crimes, is coming of age and into the corridors of power in West Germany.

It is a generation of people in their 20s and early 30s who, in important ways, have broken with their parents' view of themselves and the world.

Raised in the prosperity that has made West Germany an influential nation, they tend to chafe at political tutelage by the United States, which in the views of many looks

under President Ronald Reagan as a danger to peace.

These young West Germans are not fired by any surge of revivalism or nationalism or patriotism, though politicians of the left and the right look for such a mood. If the Nazi trauma has left a legacy, it is a blank, a void where national feeling normally arises.

At the same time, interviews and conversations with young people throughout the country suggest that an undeclared search has started for a German identity in which Germans can express themselves — in speech, in film and music.

"There used to be a time when it was great to use American words

and expressions," said Beate Thewalt, a 21-year-old student who grew up here in the village of Eschelbach. "People say now, 'Why not say it in German?'"

In Bonn, politicians from Chancellor Helmut Kohl down worry about: "the youth question" and put it into their own political calculations. In parliamentary elections in March, one stand of this generation's thinking found expression in the Greens coalition, which, with 3.6 percent of the popular vote,

weapons and nuclear energy, but in the most fundamental sense they embody a rejection of what has been West Germany's economic and foreign policy consensus.

Studies after the elections showed that two-thirds of the 2.2 million West Germans who voted for the iconoclastic Greens were under the age of 35 and that the party polled about 20 percent of such votes in university towns and industrial centers, where new trends tend to be born.

The group, begun four years ago, stands for many things, including preservation of a threatened environment and opposition to nuclear

weapons and nuclear energy, but in the most fundamental sense they embody a rejection of what has been West Germany's economic and foreign policy consensus.

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The Greens, however, are not the majority party of West German youth. According to an analysis by the conservative Christian Democratic Party, which won the elec-

tion, 15 percent of West Germans between the ages of 18 and 29 voted Green, 41 percent voted for the left-leaning Social Democrats, 38 percent voted Christian Democratic and 5 percent for the liberal Free Democrats.

But while polling a limited share

of the vote, the Greens have demonstrated a capacity to articulate issues that the bigger, established parties have then been forced to address, ranging from holding a controversial census to strategic implications of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons.

This autumn, the Greens will be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Nkomo Heads Home to Zimbabwe, Bringing a Plan for Reconciliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Zimbabwe's opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, was flying home Monday from self-imposed exile in Britain.

Mr. Nkomo said earlier in the day that he had worked out a proposal to end the problems dividing Zimbabwe. He told a British radio interviewer that he would unveil the proposals Wednesday, when the Zimbabwean Parliament debates a government move to unseat him because of his absence.

Mr. Nkomo, 66, who fled March 13, asserting that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's troops were trying to kill him, said he had no guarantees of a safe return. But he said he expected a reception suitable for a returning "leader of a party and a member of Parliament."

Asked about speculation in London that he had reached an agreement with Mr. Mugabe over his return, Mr. Nkomo said: "There is no secret deal."

Mr. Nkomo, once dubbed the "father of African nationalism" in the former British colony of Rho-

desia, is the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and is supported by the minority Ndebele tribe. He was due to arrive in the capital, Harare, on Tuesday morning.

The Zimbabwean government failed twice this month to muster a parliamentary majority to expel him, and Mr. Mugabe followed up with a conciliatory public gesture.

Mr. Mugabe said Friday that Mr. Nkomo would not be jailed if the police prosecuted him on currency and gun smuggling charges which Mr. Nkomo has said are fabricated.

Mr. Nkomo fled via Botswana after government troops of Mr. Mugabe's majority Shona tribe raided his home in Bulawayo, in his southern Matabeleland stronghold, and killed his driver.

Mr. Nkomo's fortunes have faded rapidly since independence in April 1980, which followed a seven-year guerrilla war by ZAPU and Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union to end 30 years of white minority rule.

## Andropov Asks Shakeup In Planning

By Dusko Doder  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — President Yuri V. Andropov declared Monday that he intends to make comprehensive changes in the Soviet economy in the next two years.

Speaking to a group of veteran Communist Party members, the Soviet leader asserted that previous attempts to rescue the economy from stagnation had failed because "we were not vigorous enough" and "resorted to half-measures" that "could not overcome the accumulated inertia."

"Now we must make up for what we have lost," Mr. Andropov was quoted by Tass as saying. "This will demand, among other things, changes in planning, management and the economic mechanism" itself.

Parliamentary sources in Harare said they doubted that the move to expel Mr. Nkomo would be pursued.

Mr. Andropov indicated that he intended to carry out economic reforms within the next two years by

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

## Japanese Town Fights the Cigarette

### Waki Trying to Discourage Smoking 3 Days Each Month

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

WAKI, Japan — By latest count, there are 7,370 people in this town, and while no one knows how many of them smoke, it can safely be said that a few are not happy these days.

Even less happy are the merchants who sell them their cigarettes.

Waki has taken a radical step by declaring three no-smoking days a month in a campaign that began in June. Tobacco is not prohibited outright, but its use and sale are strongly discouraged. Posters warn of a terrible future for those who persist in their cigarette habit.

The only actual ban on smoking occurs in municipal buildings in Waki. The campaign is intended to discourage smoking but if anyone actually goes ahead and puffs there are no penalties.

This campaign is no small undertaking in a country that may have more smokers per square foot than any other in the industrialized world. It had to be done, said Kiyoaki Yonemoto, Waki's mayor, who smokes two-and-a-half packs a day himself. "Everyone knows that heavy smoking is not good for your health."

This attitude seems to sit well with most Waki residents, but it has not made Mr. Yonemoto a universally liked man in this prosperous community on Japan's Inland Sea, with petrochemical plants at one end and well-spaced houses at the other.

In search of consensus, Mayor Yonemoto summoned Waki's 15 tobacco companies to a meeting. Only six showed up, and not all of them were pleased. Some told the mayor that if it was better public health that he wanted, he might have zeroed in on other targets, such as sale drinking or air pollution.

"Yes, it is true, those are also not good for your health," Mr. Yonemoto agreed. "But why not start with the easiest thing to do? This is only a voluntary campaign, and a moderate one."

That moderation did not placate the owners of a grocery store near city hall whose income depends partly on cigarette sales. "No body," she said as she sat in the center of her store, "can stop you from smoking."

New government figures show that now only 70.1 percent of Japanese men smoke, the lowest percentage in many years. The decline

is generally viewed as great progress.

In 1966 the percentage reached a high of 83.7. By comparison, only 39 percent of American men smoke, and 55.9 percent of the French smoke.

Japanese women do not smoke in nearly those numbers — 16.2 percent, compared with 35 percent in the United States — but the percentage of Japanese women smokers is rising.

All told, the Japanese spent \$11.1 billion on cigarettes last year, compared with \$10.2 billion on the military. For the government, tobacco is a big source of revenue, accounting for nearly \$3 billion a year.

Numbers tell only part of the story of cigarettes in Japanese life. Clouds of smoke hang everywhere, in elevators and hallways, in restaurants and on subway platforms, on loading docks and in corporate boardrooms. Emperor Hirohito, who does not smoke, hands out specially

## As Rebel 'Libyan Puppet,' Goukouni Has Had Ins and Outs With Qadhafi

Reuters

NDJAMENA, Chad — Goukouni Oueddei, the rebel leader seeking to depose President Hissene Habré, has been labeled a "Libyan puppet" by his opponents.

But his relations with Libya over the years have been seesawed, as his battle against Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni at one time attacked "Libyan imperialism."

The taciturn, nobly born Mr. Goukouni once said half-jokingly that the only book he had not read was Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's "green book" outlining the Libyan leader's socialist Islamic plans.

His friends describe Mr. Goukouni, 40, as a nationalist using Libya to regain power in Chad.

Like Mr. Habré, he is a northerner. But whereas Mr. Habré is the son of a poor shepherd, Mr. Goukouni is an aristocrat, the fourth son of the "derdei," spiritual leader of the northern Tibesti district.

The derdei wields enormous power among the deeply religious nomadic tribes of the north, and Mr. Goukouni, an ascetic, religious man of few words, has inherited some of this natural authority over his followers.

In 1968, like many Moslem northerners, Mr. Goukouni joined the Frolinat guerrilla movement seeking to end domination of post-colonial Chad by the Christian and animist southerners.

He and Mr. Habré fought in the same guerrilla group, and his first dispute with the man he is now seeking to overthrow came in 1976 when he expelled him from his

army for refusing to free a French ethnologist kept as a hostage.

The kidnapping of an ethnologist, François Claustre, turned Mr. Habré into an international figure and publicized northern Chad's demands for sharing power with the southerners. Mrs. Claustre was released in 1977 after the intervention of Libya.

The two men have remained bitter rivals. Yet Mr. Goukouni had once ceded the command of his guerrillas to Mr. Habré, arguing that he was better suited for the job.

In the mid-1970s, Mr. Goukouni had his first clash with Libya when he refused to recognize the annexation of the Aouzou strip, which contains many minerals, by Colonel Qadhafi.

After the removal of President Félix Malloum, he became president of the Transitional Government of National Union, known as the GUNT, in November 1978.

As leader of a shaky coalition, Mr. Goukouni began a peace-making act between Libyan and French pressures. Conscious of Colonel Qadhafi's territorial ambitions on Chad, he had at one point threatened to fight "Libyan imperialism."

But eventually he accepted Libyan money and military hardware to neutralize Mr. Habré, his defense minister, who was seeking to gain total control in a new civil war stemming from deep distrust between the two men.

At the end of 1980, Mr. Goukouni called in the Libyan Army to crush Mr. Habré's rebellion.

In the battle of N'Djamena in January 1981, street-by-street fighting left thousands dead, and the capital was partly destroyed.

The Libyans had fulfilled their military mission but refused to finance the reconstruction, so Mr. Goukouni went to Paris to meet President François Mitterrand in October 1981.

On his return, he stunned his countrymen by demanding and obtaining the withdrawal of Libyan troops.

Mr. Habré later came out of refuge in Sudan to lead his forces in a campaign climaxing in June 1982 with the defeat of Mr. Goukouni's forces and Mr. Habré's assumption of the presidency.

So Mr. Goukouni once again had to turn to Libya for help. In June, his troops, heavily supported by Libya, launched the offensive that has given them control over half the country.

After his forces first conquered the northern government stronghold of Faya-Largeau in June, Mr. Goukouni told a Paris-based Afri-

can magazine that he had no ambition to become president again. "All I want is to destroy Habré," he was quoted as saying.

He was scornful toward "rotten countries" such as Zaire, Senegal, Gabon and the Ivory Coast, which support Mr. Habré.

As for the help his troops receive from Libya, he said: "The GUNT has many friends, including Libya, but I don't want to name them all."

Asked about Chad's political outlook if he returned to power, Mr. Goukouni replied that the country would be progressive and revolutionary, "at the service of the liberation of Africa."



Goukouni Oueddei

## In Pakistan, Explosions And Protests Reported

Reuters

KARACHI, Pakistan — Two explosions were reported Monday at the office of a pro-government organization, and opposition leaders were arrested as scattered protests against martial law continued in Pakistan.

The explosions Sunday night rocked an office of the Support Zia Movement, an unofficial group backing President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, in the town of Dadu 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Karachi, opposition sources said Monday. One person was reported to have been seriously injured, but there was no official confirmation.

In Karachi, attempts to hold a large demonstration were headed off when police arrested Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, president of the Sind province branch of the banned Pakistan People's Party of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Mr. Bhutto was executed by General Zia's regime after he was tried for conspiracy in a murder case.

Mr. Jatoi had gone into hiding after addressing a rally in Karachi on Sunday at the start of a civil disobedience movement begun by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight banned political parties.

The movement said 200 people were arrested when about 20,000 turned out in Karachi on Sunday, Pakistan's 36th anniversary of in-

dependence to demand free elections and parliamentary rule.

General Zia, who ended parliamentary democracy in 1977 when he deposed Mr. Bhutto, announced Friday a plan for a return to civilian rule with general elections by 1985.

The elections would lead to a system giving sweeping powers to the president, but the Movement for Restoration of Democracy wants a return to the suspended 1973 constitution.

Opposition sources also said that five local Pakistan People's Party leaders trying to start a protest march in Hyderabad and several other people were arrested Monday and their followers clashed with police.

Neither opposition nor government sources could immediately give the total of people detained.



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## Pope Ends Lourdes Visit By Consoling the Sick

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

LOURDES, France — Pope John Paul II concluded Monday his two-day pilgrimage to this shrine, to which thousands of Roman Catholic invalids flock from all over the world in the hope for miraculous cures, with a ceremony of consolation for the sick.

Speaking at the grotto where in 1858 the 14-year-old Bernadette Soubirous experienced 18 apparitions that the Roman Catholic Church accepts as appearances of the Virgin Mary, John Paul addressed a large group of men and women in wheelchairs, on stretchers and in other conveyances for the invalid or infirmed.

"Suffering is always a reality, a reality of a thousand faces," the pope said.

The pope, who two years ago survived an assassination attempt at St. Peter's Square in Rome, exhorted sufferers to accept their infirmities as a "special mission" an "interior liberation" that enables them to lose themselves in divine love "for the sake of humanity."

But, speaking from a wheelchair, Marguerite Crampes of the Catholic Committee for the Sick and Handicapped argued against too facile an acceptance of the idea that suffering was necessarily blessed, an expression in "God tries those whom he loves."

"From far being helped by Christian words; we often find in them reasons to become bitter, to revolt," she said while the pope stood in front of the statue of the Virgin in the grotto. "The believer knows that suffering has no value in itself, that it is an evil; it blindly strikes the innocent, the sick, the handicapped."

The pope returned to Rome on Monday night. Next month he will visit Austria to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the defeat of the Moslem armies of Turkey at the gates of Vienna.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Is Firm on U.K., French Arms

BONN (AP) — The West German government Monday reiterated its opposition to including British and French missiles in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The government was responding to a demand by the parliamentary opposition that Bonn change its stance because of a U.S. congressional research committee study. The study said that British and French missiles should be included in the talks under the 1949 NATO treaty signed by both nations.

"The federal government will not, as the opposition demands today, urge the U.S. to include the British and French systems in the INF negotiations," a government spokesman, Jürgen Sudhoff, said. He called the missiles "strategic systems" that could be included in the separate U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks in Geneva.

### Soviet Says Runaway Will Go Home

WASHINGTON (AP) — An official of the Soviet Embassy, insisting there is no need to talk with U.S. officials first, said Monday that a Soviet diplomat's son who may want to defect will return to the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Mikoyan, a press officer, said: "There is no legitimate right to keep the boy in this country." He said the boy, Andrei Berezhkov, 16, would return home but refused to say when. Mr. Mikoyan said Soviet officials would not give in to demands of U.S. officials that they be allowed to interview the youth. He refused to say where the youth is.

The Soviet Embassy reported to the State Department on Wednesday that the youth was missing but later said he had returned home. Letters signed by the boy's name were received Thursday by the White House and The New York Times. The letter to the newspaper said: "I hate my country and its rules and I love your country."

### Russian Scientist Defects to Norway

OSLO (Reuters) — A Russian geologist who was part of a group of Soviet scientists working in Norway's Svalbard archipelago has defected, a Norwegian official said Monday. The geologist's name was withheld.

Carl Wendl, the governor of Spitsbergen, one of the islands in the Arctic Ocean group, said the Russian approached him Saturday and was brought to Oslo by special plane over the weekend.

Mr. Wendl said the police were questioning the scientist, who is thought to be in his 30s. No information was available on whether he has requested political asylum in Norway or elsewhere.

### Talks Starting on EC Farm Supports

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Officials from European Community countries will begin detailed technical talks Tuesday about proposals for changes in the community's farm support policies.

The officials will debate the EC Commission's latest plan for curbing farm spending, which consumes two-thirds of the community's budget. The commission presented plans last month calling for lower subsidies for those agricultural products in greatest oversupply, combined with cuts on farm imports.

The talks, and a separate meeting to discuss ways to make the community's social and regional funds more effective, are part of preparations for a meeting of the EC Council of ministers on Aug. 30.

### U.S. Airline Starts Replacing Strikers

HOUSTON (AP) — Continental Airlines began hiring "permanent replacements" Monday for striking mechanics who failed to heed the airline's warning to return to their jobs, a spokesman said.

"Strikers haven't been fired," said Bruce Hicks, spokesman for the nation's eighth-largest air carrier. Instead, he said, their names would be placed on a list that could make them eligible to be rehired if vacancies occurred.

Mr. Hicks would not say how many jobs were being filled or where the firings were taking place. He said, however, that a "substantial number" of mechanics had crossed picket lines Monday. The strike, which began Saturday, has forced the airline to halve service to 17 cities.

### Curfews Set in Nigeria After Deaths

LAGOS (Reuters) — Curfews were set in three Nigerian states Monday after deaths were reported in violence in western regions over alleged ballot-rigging in the election of governors.

Police said at least seven people were killed in the state of Oyo during the voting Saturday. The other states were Ondo, bordering on Oyo, and Plateau, in the center of the country. Ten more deaths were reported by the press or politicians in western states, but police have not confirmed them.

The incumbent Oyo governor, Bola Ige, of the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria, alleged in a television broadcast Sunday that electoral officials planned to award victory in the state to the candidate of President Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria. He warned of further trouble if what he termed "false results" were announced in his state.

### Ethiopian Rebels Hold 10 Swiss

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Rebels opposed to the Soviet-backed Ethiopian military regime are holding 10 Swiss relief workers who were working in an area of Wollo province overrun by guerrillas this month, a rebel spokesman said Monday.

Yamani Kidane, a spokesman for the Tigre People's Liberation Front, said his group has been in touch with Terre des Hommes, a Swiss-based charitable organization, to arrange to hand over the 10 Swiss citizens to the group's representatives inside Ethiopia.

"All their papers and equipment are intact, we are not demanding anything, we don't need any negotiations," Mr. Kidane said in an interview here. "Let their people come and pick them up. It's a war zone now."

### Taipei Studies Report on Panda Skins

TAIPEI (AP) — Taiwan has launched a investigation of a local company that the Sunday Times of London said was selling giant panda skins. There are fewer than 1,000 giant pandas in the wild, almost all in China, where they are regarded as a national treasure.

Lu Tu-ya, a director of the Board of Foreign Trade, said Monday that the inquiry would focus on where the skins were imported from China, since Taiwan companies are prohibited from trading with China. Those who import goods made in China risk seven years in prison.

The Sunday Times reported that the Ruey Pin Trading Co. had been selling panda skins from China since December. The newspaper said the trade came to light after a museum in Birmingham, England, received an offer from Taipei and sent a photocopy to a London-based conservation group, the Flora and Fauna Society.

### Reopening of Beirut Airport Is Set

BEIRUT (AP) — The government and its Druze opponents agreed Monday on the reopening of the Beirut airport after a six-day closure because of Druze shelling.

A statement issued in Damascus by the Progressive Socialist Party of the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, gave assurance that Druze militiamen in the central mountains southwest of the airport would not shell the field.

"We appeal to the airport staff to resume work, and we guarantee their safety and that of the airport," the statement said. Beirut radio stations quoted Public Works Minister Pierre Khoory as saying, "It was decided in principle to allow airline companies to resume their flights to and from Beirut International Airport."

### Israeli Cabinet Supports Military Cuts

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The cabinet agreed Monday night to cut the military budget over the next two years, paving the way for an economic austerity program a senior minister said.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said that the cut, amounting to 16 billion shekels (\$300 million), had been agreed to by the finance and defense ministers, although the Treasury had sought a 20-billion-shekel cut. The Bureau of Statistics said the consumer price index rose in July by 6.3 per cent, pushing the annual inflation rate to 12.5 percent.

Defense Ministry officials said the cuts would not affect the combat fitness of the army, navy or air force. They said that building of new installations would be cut back and that some supply units would be reduced in size.

### For the Record

VIENNA (Reuters) — Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, arrived Monday in Bucharest on an official visit, the official Romanian press agency Agapress reported. Romania is the only Soviet bloc country that has diplomatic relations with Israel.

## Anti-Sandinist Rebels Concerned Over Loss of Influence on U.S. Policy

New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As the Reagan administration has begun military exercises in Central America over the last month and started to pay more attention to negotiating efforts in the region, anti-Sandinist guerrillas based in Honduras seem concerned that they have lost their pivotal role in U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

They say that their main concern is that they are not being regarded by the United States as a political force but merely as a military irritant in Nicaragua.

With 8,000 men under arms, the guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force depend on the United States for money and on Honduras for sanctuary.

The hostility of the two countries toward the Sandinists has until now given the insurgents a certain legitimacy — enough for President Ronald Reagan to call them "freedom fighters" and for the Honduran Army to exchange fire with the Nicaraguan Army in border areas through which the insurgents were known to pass.

But in the weeks since July 19, when Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan junta's coordinator, said his government supported proposals for international negotiations, the United States has blunted its anger toward the Sandinists with greater backing for mediation in the region.

There are signs that the insurgents have lost a degree of the support they once enjoyed.

On June 29, according to a Western diplomat and an informant familiar with the Nicaraguans' operations, 400 Nicaraguan Army soldiers attacked an insurgent base camp near San Marcos de Colón, three miles (4.8 kilometers) inside Honduras.

The Honduran government, which for the previous two months had complained to the Nicaraguans about lesser border incidents, said nothing.

On July 1, after President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Richard B. Stone, flew to Bogotá and met Rubén Zamora, the negotiator for the Salvadoran guerrillas, the eight-man Directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force appeared together for the first time in Tegucigalpa.

They held a news conference there to call for a negotiated settlement with the Sandinists and to protest what they called a double standard.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a former general manager of the Coca-Cola Co. plant in Managua, asked why the four-nation regional



Emperor Hirohito addresses memorial ceremony in Tokyo.

## Japan's Leaders Differ As War's End Is Marked

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japanese leaders marked on Monday the 38th anniversary of the end of World War II with a state ceremony for more than three million war dead.

Opposition politicians used the occasion to decry what they contended was a return by Japan to militarism.

About 7,500 people, many of them elderly Japanese who lost relatives during the war, gathered at Nippon Budokan hall shortly before noon for the memorial ceremony.

A frail, dignified Emperor Hirohito, 82, once worshipped as a deity and embraced by Japan's militarists as a wartime rallying symbol, led the assembly in a moment of silence before he offered a prayer for peace.

"It still pains my heart to think of the many who fell during the war and their bereaved families," he said as he bowed before a large altar.

It was 38 years earlier to the minute that Hirohito announced Japan's surrender in a radio broadcast, telling the nation that "the war situation has developed not necessarily to our advantage."

His 1945 address came nine days after the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and six days after the second A-bomb fell on Nagasaki.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a strong supporter of a Japanese defense buildup, also spoke at the ceremony. He promised to strive for "world peace and the ad-

vancement of Japan" while not forgetting the lessons of the war.

The leading opposition party, the Socialists, attacked Mr. Nakasone in a separate ceremony that was held with labor groups, a party spokesman said.

Ichio Asakata, chairman of the Socialists, said Mr. Nakasone was

"Playing down the menace of war."

About 7,500 people, many of them elderly Japanese who lost relatives during the war, gathered at Nippon Budokan hall shortly before noon for the memorial ceremony.

A frail, dignified Emperor Hirohito, 82, once worshipped as a deity and embraced by Japan's militarists as a wartime rallying symbol, led the assembly in a moment of silence before he offered a prayer for peace.

"It still pains my heart to think of the many who fell during the war and their bereaved families," he said as he bowed before a large altar.

It was 38 years earlier to the minute that Hirohito announced Japan's surrender in a radio broadcast, telling the nation that "the war situation has developed not necessarily to our advantage."

His 1945 address came nine days after the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and six days after the second A-bomb fell on Nagasaki.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, a strong supporter of a Japanese defense buildup, also spoke at the ceremony. He promised to strive for "world peace and the ad-

## Conservationists Leave It to Beavers

### Erosion Be Dammed, With the Help of Drafted Rodents

By William E. Schmidt:

New York Times Service

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyoming — Like most ranchers, the people up Current Creek would just as soon shoot a beaver as look at it.

For years, the rodents had dammed the stream, flooded their hay meadows and plagued their drainage culverts with mud and sticks.

Then, two years ago, the federal government started trapping the beavers and setting them loose at a site below the ranches where the banks of the creek had been badly eroded.

The beavers, using timber left at streamside by government biologists, built a series of dams that slowed the swift creek, checking the erosion that had turned the water brown with mud and had killed much of the vegetation.

The creek began to back up in shallow ponds that spilled over the banks of the old channel.

Willows and grass good forage for the cattle that use the creek banks for winter range, started to sprout amid the brittle clots of spruce greenwood. Trout returned to the creek, and songbirds nested again along the marshy banks.

Many here have changed their minds about the beaver.

"It's just a matter of letting nature take its own course," said Bruce Smith, a wildlife biologist with the Federal Bureau of Land Management and one of those who devised the idea of using the beavers to help restore the stream.

"It's a lot cheaper and makes a lot more sense than trying to artificially

control the environment," he said.

For decades, here and elsewhere, cattle and sheep stripped vegetation from the stream banks each winter. High water the next spring would tear away at the banks, weakened by the absence of roots and other vegetation that help hold the soil together.

In some places, the creek have eaten into their banks by more than 50 feet since the early part of the century.

Federal and state engineers and private landowners in the West have spent millions of dollars trying to stop erosion along the narrow creeks that weave through the sagebrush hills of the region.

They have built dams of concrete and dams of wire mesh filled with rocks. They have lined riverbanks with boulders.

But as far as anyone knows, Mr. Smith and his colleagues, Larry Apple and Dick McCusson, were the first to leave the dam-building to the beavers.

The beaver project on Current Creek is one of two being studied by the federal land agency here in the rugged, sagebrush hills southwest of Rock Springs.

The second, on nearby Sage Creek, has had similar results.

Within three summers along the half-mile stretches of creek, the beavers have not only reversed the worst of the erosion but have also raised the level of the creek bed by several feet in some places, as silt carried by the current is deposited behind the dams.

In all, Mr. Smith estimates that

the federal land agency has invested less than \$3,000 in materials and equipment in running the project since he started it six years ago.

By contrast, a single dam along a small stream can cost from \$3,000 to \$10,000.

The beavers needed some help in getting started, since erosion along the two streams had denuded them of the kinds of heavier vegetation the animals normally use to build dams.

So Mr. Smith and Mr. Apple trapped in aspen logs thinned from a federal forest area 15 miles (24 kilometers) away.

In addition, along parts of Sage Creek, they threw old truck tires from bank to bank, as a foundation for the dams.

Eight beavers were trapped and released in the streams, and within months they had begun to stop sticks and mud atop the logs and tires, slowing the current and forcing it to spread out.

As it does so, the water table along the streams goes up, helping replenish the grasses and willows.

Ultimately, the increased vegetation along the streams will most directly benefit cattle ranchers, who lease the federally owned lands to use as winter range for their herds.

It will also provide forage for deer and antelope, which roam wild over the desolate range, and crucial nesting areas for birds.

The project here has attracted attention throughout the Western states, where perennial, spring-fed streams like Current and Sage creeks provide a vital source of water.



Beaver at work.

in an otherwise dry and hard land and are vital to both livestock and wildlife.

In Utah, state game officials are planning to introduce beaver to help check erosion on a creek northeast of Salt Lake City.

At the University of Wyoming, range scientists are studying the broader use of beavers as a tool to help check erosion.

According to Mr. Smith, erosion and a lowered water table on streams in southwest Wyoming have already destroyed more than 83 percent of the critical riparian meadow habitat that once flourished along the creek banks.

Though beavers still flourish throughout the arid West, their numbers are small compared with the 18th century, when their abundance lured European trappers into the Rocky Mountain region to slaughter them for their rich pelts.

## GM Faces Suits, Car Recall as Fatalities Are Blamed on Brakes

By Richard Severo

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kathryn Tapp, chosen as the salutatorian of the class of '83 at Jackson Hole High School in Wyoming, was driving slowly toward town in a 1980 Chevrolet Citation on Dec. 15. A witness said she braked lights suddenly went on, the car spun in crazy circles across State Highway 22 and was struck by a car headed in the other direction. She was killed.

In August 1981, 19-year-old Kim Sutton was driving home from a church service in Maryville, Tennessee, in her 1980 Buick Skylark. Suddenly, her car swung to the other side of the road and collided with an oncoming car.

Miss Sutton, a bank teller who had been an honor graduate at her high school, died of her injuries 12 days later.

Both accidents occurred on slick roads, both involved people who wore, by all accounts, careful driv-

ers, and both are said to have involved the unexpected locking of rear-wheel brakes in 1980 General Motors X-model cars.

According to the federal government, which has filed a civil lawsuit to force GM to recall the cars, more than 1,740 owners of 1980 X-cars have complained about the sudden locking of rear brakes, resulting in 71 injuries and at least 15 deaths. At least eight individual lawsuits against GM are in preparation.

The company is preparing its response against the government's suit, which seeks the recall of all 1.1 million of the 1980 GM X-cars, including about 240,000 that were recalled previously. That response is due Aug. 23. The company has said it felt the government's action was "unwarranted" and that it would contest the litigation "vigorously."

Lawyers for the families of those killed say they are closely watching the government suit, which may

take years to settle, because they want to know whether the brake design was faulty and whether GM officials knew of the design problem even before production of the cars started but did not make last-minute changes.

"We still have not decided

whether there will be litigation,"

said Jerold Tapp, Kathryn Tapp's father, a former Chevrolet dealer.

"Normally, we would not even consider a lawsuit," he said. "But if there has been negligence, the company ought to be penalized in some way."

Keith McCord, a Knoxville, Tennessee, lawyer representing the family of Kim Sutton, said he had definitely decided to file suit against General Motors. Mr. McCord has retained an automotive engineering expert to check her car's brakes.

Kim's mother said that she and

her husband own a 1979 Buick and

have discussed whether they would

ever purchase another GM car

when the Buick is worn out.

"We ask ourselves, 'Is this car safe?'" she said. "We can't help but ask ourselves these questions, and our friends and relatives have wondered the same thing. It is hard to say if we would buy another GM car. We would think twice about it before we did."

Mrs. Sutton said that before the accident, her daughter had complained about the brakes pulling in a strange way and had occasionally been so bothered by it that she asked her boyfriend to drive it.

"Normally, we would not even

consider a lawsuit," he said. "But if there has been negligence, the company ought to be penalized in some way."

Most of those planning to sue

have not decided on the amount of

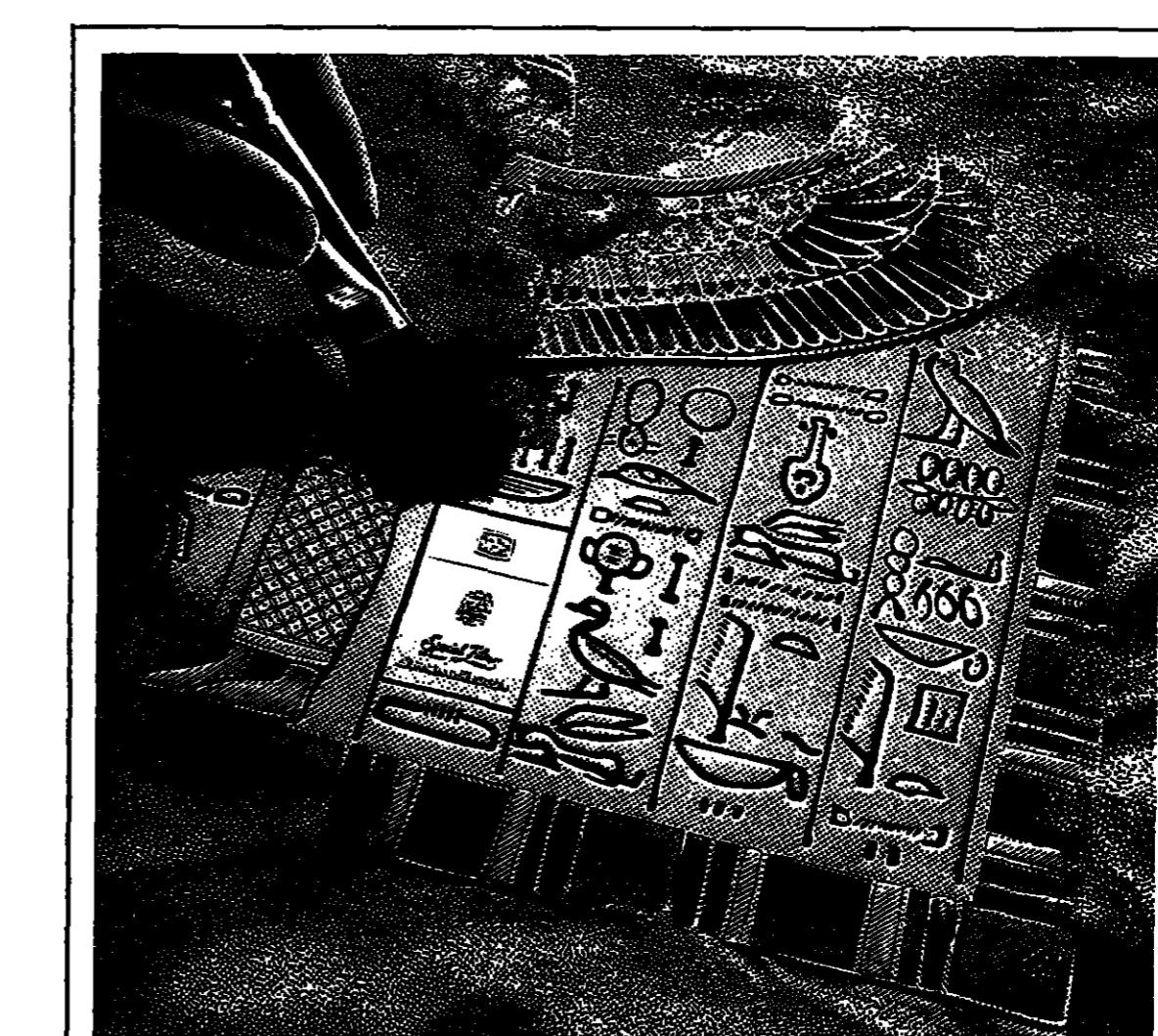
damages to seek. One lawsuit,

brought by Irene Haskell of Garrison, New York, whose husband was killed in a 1980 Chevrolet Citation, seeks damages of more than \$10 million. Dink Kuzmier, her New York City lawyer, refused to discuss the case.

## 2 Colombian Stowaways Die

Reuters

BREMERHAVEN, West Germany — Two Colombian stowaways were found dead and two in serious condition in the cold storage section of the Belgian banana ship, Pocahontas, after an 18-day Atlantic crossing, a Bremerhaven port spokesman said Monday.



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## U.S. Youth's Suicide Is Tied to 'Dungeons' Game 'Curse' Was Put on Teen-Ager by Fellow Student, Parents Allege in Lawsuit

By Michael Isikoff  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Irving Lee Pulling, 2d was a high-school student who took an unusually keen interest in war, science fiction and the popular fantasy game "Dungeons & Dragons." His classmates were shocked when they learned that Mr. Pulling, 16, went home from school in Hanover County, Virginia, the day before final exams last year and shot himself in the chest with a pistol.

In its investigation, the local

sheriff's office found that Mr. Pulling's room was filled with "Dungeons & Dragons" paraphernalia. Investigators also found a bizarre suicide note that one said contained "unexplainable-type things" — mystical phrases that the police believed were references to the game.

Now, a year later, Mr. Pulling's parents have filed a lawsuit against the principal of Patrick Henry High School, alleging that he was responsible for Mr. Pulling's death by allowing "Dungeons & Dragons"

to be played as an "organized school activity." They have asked for \$1 million in damages and legal expenses and interest on the \$1 million from the day of their son's death, June 9, 1982.

Hours before his suicide, the suit alleges, Mr. Pulling was playing "Dungeons & Dragons" at school when a "curse" was placed upon him by another player. This curse was "intended to inflict emotional distress" upon Mr. Pulling, the suit says, at a time when he was already under "extreme psychological

stress and emotional pressure" from playing "Dungeons & Dragons."

"The game was played in that school," said Clyde Futrell, a spokesman for the Hanover County Sheriff's Office. "They had a teacher who was the 'Dungeon Master' or whatever you call it."

Robert A. Bracey 3d, the principal of the high school, said that "Dungeons & Dragons" was "not part of the school curriculum," as the suit contends. Mr. Bracey refused further comment.

Mr. Bracey's lawyer, William Smith, said he would argue in court that school officials were immune from such lawsuits. No hearing has been set in the case.

"Dungeons & Dragons" played

by an estimated three million to four million people in the United States creates an intricate fantasy world in which players take on the roles and mystical powers of mythical characters, such as monsters, wizards, dwarfs and dragons, some of them borrowed from J.R.R. Tolkien's trilogy, "The Lord of the Rings."

The game has received publicity in connection with several bizarre incidents and deaths in recent years, notably the disappearance and subsequent suicide of a 17-year-old Michigan State University student who was said to be obsessed with the game.

The agreement, which guarantees an accumulated 18-year income to both sides earlier this month that he intended to dismiss all claims alleging that the U.S. illegally seized land to use for testing, according to court transcripts.

In Washington, Judge Kenneth R. Harkins of the Court of Claims told lawyers for both sides earlier this month that he intended to dismiss all claims alleging that the U.S. illegally seized land to use for testing, according to court transcripts.

However, Judge Harkins said he would deny the government's motion to dismiss claims alleging that the government broke an implied contract obliging it to take adequate care of islands affected by the testing.

Of the several billion dollars in damages being requested in the claims, at least half were based on the claim that the U.S. illegally took Marshall Islands property.

A federal district court judge in

## Marshall Islands to Vote on U.S. Ties

By Peter Maass  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — As the Marshall Islands approach a long-awaited plebiscite, two judges have said they plan to dismiss a portion of the multimillion-dollar claims filed against the U.S. government by islanders who suffered personal and property damage from nuclear weapons tests conducted on the Pacific atolls.

The Marshall Islands, site of 66 U.S. atmospheric tests from 1946 to 1958, will vote Sept. 7 on whether to approve a Compact of Free Association with the United States, ending the islands' 36-year trusteeship status.

The voters will also decide whether to accept a \$150-million trust fund as restitution for the weapons tests.

The U.S. government has acknowledged that approximately 200 people were exposed to nuclear fallout in a 1954 explosion, and several thousand others suffered personal or property damage as a result of the tests on the archipelago of 24 atolls.

The population of the islands is about 33,000.

Now, the judicial decisions in Los Angeles and Washington could persuade some islanders to vote in favor of the compact and trust fund, according to U.S. officials and islanders' representatives.

Los Angeles said Aug. 1 that he would rule against a group of islanders seeking damages from government contractors associated with the weapons testing program, according to government officials and lawyers for both sides.

U.S. officials contend that the \$150-million trust fund would nullify all cases in U.S. courts seeking damages from the tests. Lawyers for the islanders disagree.

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The game has received publicity in connection with several bizarre incidents and deaths in recent years, notably the disappearance and subsequent suicide of a 17-year-old Michigan State University student who was said to be obsessed with the game.

But one critic of "Dungeons & Dragons," Robert Landa, a lawyer for a California-based group called Sending America Light and Truth, said the news of Mr. Pulling's suicide "doesn't surprise me at all."

He said, "I've got stories you wouldn't believe about people who have been victims of role-playing games like 'Dungeons & Dragons.'

"This game becomes a life-style ... that uses witchcraft and sorcery and black magic."

However, citizens of the two countries are unlikely to be con-



Lech Wałęsa during a Mass in Gdańsk on Sunday, the third anniversary of the strikes that gave birth to Solidarity.

## Polish 'Rehabilitation' Seen in Honecker Visit

Reuters

BERLIN — The East German Communist leader, Erich Honecker, is to leave Tuesday for Warsaw on a visit seen as signaling Poland's rehabilitation by the Sovi-

et bloc.

East German newspapers have

recently carried numerous positive

reports about Poland and coopera-

tion between the two countries, in-

dicating that the Warsaw leader-

ship is considered to have regained

control of the country.

Mr. Honecker is the first bloc

leader to go to Warsaw since the

creation of the free trade union

Solidarity, which prompted three

years of political upheaval. West-

ern diplomats in Berlin say they

believe he has been ordered to

make the visit by Moscow, to show

the world that Soviet allies see

Poland as firmly on the road to nor-

mality.

However, citizens of the two

countries are unlikely to be con-

vinced unless the visit produces an

easing in the severe restrictions on

travel in both directions. In 1979,

the last year for which figures were

published, 5.4 million Poles came to

East Germany and 3.5 million East

Germans went to Poland.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## 2 Grandes Dames Find Fame in Film

By Nan Robertson  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Two grand old women, plucked from their private lives, have left their marks on "Zelig," Woody Allen's latest hit movie.

The first does it in a matter of moments, in a single scene. A broadcaster is seated on a sofa, trying to charm a birdlike woman with piercing dark eyes. "What's it like to raise a medical genius?" he coos at the mother of Dr. Endora Fletcher, the psychiatrist, who has succeeded in giving Woody Allen's "chameleon man" in "Zelig" a personality of his own. The mother turns her laser-bean gaze on the intruder and, in a few sharp words about how nasty her daughter and her husband really were, pulverizes the broadcaster and reduces the movie audience to helpless laughter.

Who is she? Her name is Jean Trowbridge and she is not a professional actress at all, as the critics believed. She is the 80-year-old widow of an Episcopal minister, and until the movie she hadn't spoken a line that wasn't her own since she graduated from Smith College in 1922.

"She's the funniest thing in the film," says Paula Herold, the talent scout who found her for Allen. The other grande dame to get rave notices in "Zelig" was Ellen Garrison, 82, who appears as the Dr. Endora Fletcher of today, Miss Farrow grown old. She, too, is not a professional actress.

Trowbridge has not yet seen herself in her fleeting cameo. She plans to do so as soon as she finishes summering in Maine and before her New York doorman drives her crazy with his questions about "Zelig." In real life, she is 90 pounds of pepper. On the telephone in Maine the first words out of her were, "This is ridiculous."

She was finally persuaded to tell how Woody Allen had come into her life. A granddaughter, Sandra Kunhardt, happens to be a neighbor of Herold's in New York. Last year, when the desperate talent scout said, "Do you know any 80-year-old who could play Miss Farrow's mother?" Kunhardt cried, "My grandmother!"

Trowbridge was recuperating from a spinal operation and is still only allowed to lie flat or walk, sitting for short periods. But she was game for the experience. She is a "terrific" Woody Allen fan, she says, "loved" his "Take the Money and Run," has committed lines from "Annie Hall" to memory and thinks Allen is a true gentleman in person.

But she found, while on location at the Rockefeller family estate in Pocantico Hills,

Ellen Garrison (right) and Jean Trowbridge have left their mark on "Zelig."



## Record Crowds for Manet Show

United Press International

PARIS — An exhibition of the works of Edouard Manet drew more visitors than any previous show of paintings in France, it was announced here. The exhibition, which opened April 23 and was extended by a week to close Aug. 8, drew 780,000 visitors, or an average daily attendance of 8,573, according to a statement by the Grand Palais museum. The gallery bookshop sold 76,000 catalogs during the exhibition. According to officials of the National Museums directorate, only the six-month showing in 1976 of the treasures of King Tutankhamun drew larger crowds.

New York, that "being in a movie is the slowest, most tedious, most exhausting thing I've ever known." Her back went out the day after the scene was shot, and she was taken once more to a hospital on a stretcher. "I charged it up to Woody Allen," she told her doctors.

She never told Allen about the aftermath, however. "I got \$350 for my bit part," she said over the telephone. "I took the money and ran."

Herold, also a Smith graduate, said the energetic octogenarian was captivating to know. "She's got a great career ahead of her as an actress," the scout said. But Trowbridge says she is busy enough with her three children, 13 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. "It's my first and only film, and my last," she said. "I'll admit I'm a ham, always was. I did a lot of stage acting at Smith and I was the song leader at my reunions there. Would you like to hear the songs?"

Without further ado, and in a voice that never wavered, she swung into "Oh, we're beautiful dolls, way back in '22; the clothes we wore would give Dior a fright; the stag lines staggered when we came in."

As for Ellen Garrison, Herold characterized her as "very authoritative and at ease in front of

a camera, with a lot of style and poise — both Garrison and Trowbridge are really wonderful."

Garrison's son, Lloyd, said his mother hadn't appeared in a play "since she took a spear-carrying role in some arachnid vehicle at Bryn Mawr."

In life, as on film, Garrison is aristocratic in manner, mien and voice. A New Yorker born and bred, she is a descendant of John Jay, first chief justice of the United States. His portrait, a large copy of a Gilbert Stuart, dominates the living room of her Upper East Side apartment. She has been married since 1921 to Lloyd K. Garrison, a distinguished lawyer and son of another celebrated American family. She was discovered through a friend at the Cosmopolitan Club who knew Juliet Taylor, the casting director for "Zelig."

Unlike Trowbridge, Garrison said: "I never go to the movies." Then she looked stricken. "Promise you won't tell. I wouldn't hurt Woody Allen for the world. He's sweet."

So far their unexpected participation in "Zelig" has not seemed to affect their lives drastically. But as more and more thousands see "Zelig," one of Allen's more acclaimed films, both Trowbridge and Garrison may become two famous faces of 1983.

## Ethnic Joke Books Are Booming in U.S.

By Edwin McDowell  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Racial and ethnic jokes have landed in force on U.S. bookshelves under the imprint of such major paperback publishers as Ballantine Books, Bantam Books and Pocket Books. But even as the once-taboo volumes have begun to scale the best-seller lists, social historians are deplored them as a reflection of declining standards.

"All these terribly tasteless, disgusting books and films represent a breakdown of decency and of standards of taste," said the Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Barbara W. Tuchman.

Publishers think critics are taking the books too seriously. "We're not interested in making any grand statements about American culture, but the books seem to have struck a chord because they are selling, and we haven't gotten any letters of protest," said Sandy Bodner, a spokesman for Ballantine, publisher of two best-selling collections.

Both "Truly Tasteless Jokes," published last year by Ballantine, and "Truly Tasteless Jokes Two," published recently, include chapters about blacks, Jews, Poles and white Protestants, as well as jokes about homosexuals, the handicapped and the blind.

The jokes are typically a paragraph or two in length. They use slang and often are filled with sexual references. They frequently employ ethnic and racial epithets. And the punch lines commonly depict members of minority groups as shiftless or stupid, or as connivers or drunkards.

Both collections are on the mass-market best-seller lists of The New York Times, Publishers Weekly and The Washington Post. "Truly Tasteless Jokes" has been on the Times list for 20 weeks.

"Any books that sell this well have to appeal to everyone," said Sally Neal, the mass paperback humor buyer at B. Dalton, a nationwide U.S. book chain. They also inevitably spawn imitators. Already out or about to be published are such books as "Gross Jokes," "Outrageously Offensive Jokes" and "The Complete Book of Ethnic Humor."

Most of the writers of the books use pseudonyms. Both volumes of "Truly Tasteless Jokes" are attributed to Blanche Knott. The author of "Outrageously Offensive Jokes" is listed as Maude Thickett.

Critics have reacted for a variety of reasons. "There is a lot to make fun of, but not the foibles of human beings who have already suffered a lot," said John Hope Franklin, the James B. Duke Professor of History.

at Duke University. "We should be coming to grips with the dignity of the human spirit, not embarrassing or shaming whole groups of people. The success of these so-called joke books is a sad testament to the taste of this country."

Jacqueline G. Weeler, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said: "I think it's the most wholesome thing in the world when ethnic groups laugh at themselves. But it's dangerous when someone else does it to you, because almost always there's an element of derision."

The writers have a different interpretation. "When I published my first collection of Polish jokes 10 years ago," Larry Wilde said, "a Polish-American newspaper was making its readers in headlines not to buy the book; they said it was sick."

Wilde has since turned out 28 other joke books, including volumes on Italians, Jews and the Irish. He has written several volumes of Polish jokes, including the recently published "The Absolutely Last Official Polish Joke Book," and he said that he had rarely encountered a word of criticism about any but the first one.

When "All in the Family" first appeared on television, Wilde said, there were debates in churches and in the press about the propriety of the racial epithets it used. "It's silly to laugh at ourselves," he said.

Wilde, who described himself as a Polish Jew who grew up in an Irish neighborhood, said the only people who objected to ethnic jokes are shiftless or stupid, or as connivers or drunkards.

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were "older people, who are less secure in their roots."

Jack Romanos, publisher of Bantam Books, said he also believed that the ethnic joke had become a respectable form of American humor. "We've come as a culture from one basically segregated to one that is beginning to accept all groups, and humor has followed the same pattern," he said. "It's all intended in good fun."

Nevertheless, Bantam delayed the publication of Wilde's latest joke book, he said, because it was originally scheduled during the height of the Solidarity strike in Poland. "That's the one time we might have gotten a reaction," he said, "so we made a conscious decision not to publish until a year later."

Tuchman said she recognized that the popularity of such jokes probably stemmed more from a desire to shock than from an increase in bigotry.

But others said that bigotry could well be lurking just below the surface. "Everybody else makes jokes about other people," said Dr. Martin Grotjahn, professor emeritus of psychiatry at the University of Southern California and the author of "Beyond Laughter," a book on the symbolism of jokes. "But in all jokes there is a disguised aggression, and racial jokes could be an invitation to racial hatred."

Grotjahn said he would particularly advise against a non-Jew telling a joke about Jews or a white telling a joke about blacks. And one publisher said that he would issue a volume of black jokes only if the author were Richard Pryor, Bill Crosby, Eddie Murphy or another well-known black.

But Franklin at Duke University disagreed. "I wouldn't accept jokes swept up from the gutter by Richard Pryor any more than from Blanche Knott," he said.

## Was Mozart Poisoned? Suspect #2

By Carl Hartman  
*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — It was Süssmayr who gave him the poison, not Salieri, says a man who has made a long and deeply felt study of the victim.

The victim was Johann Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, one of the world's greatest composers. He died in Vienna early on the morning of Dec. 5, 1791, at the age of 35. The cause of his death remains unclear.

• Constanze's youngest son, named Franz Xaver — a name he repudiated in later life — and he seems to have been conceived at a time when Mozart was away.

• Constanze's attitude toward Süssmayr was ambiguous. She and her second husband, the Danish diplomat Georg Nikolaus Nissen, tried to obliterate Süssmayr's name from many of Mozart's letters — not Süssmayr's success. She claimed to have been angry with Süssmayr at the time of Mozart's death, but eventually asked him to complete the composer's last great unfinished work, the Requiem, as Mozart apparently wanted him to do.

Nobili was bereft for his Washington debut at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, leading the National Symphony Orchestra in the Brandenburg concertos of Johann Sebastian Bach.

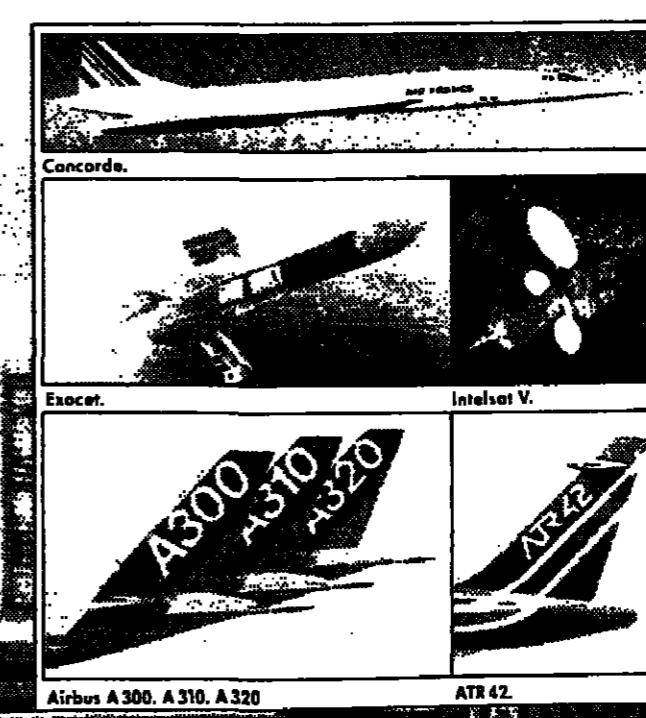
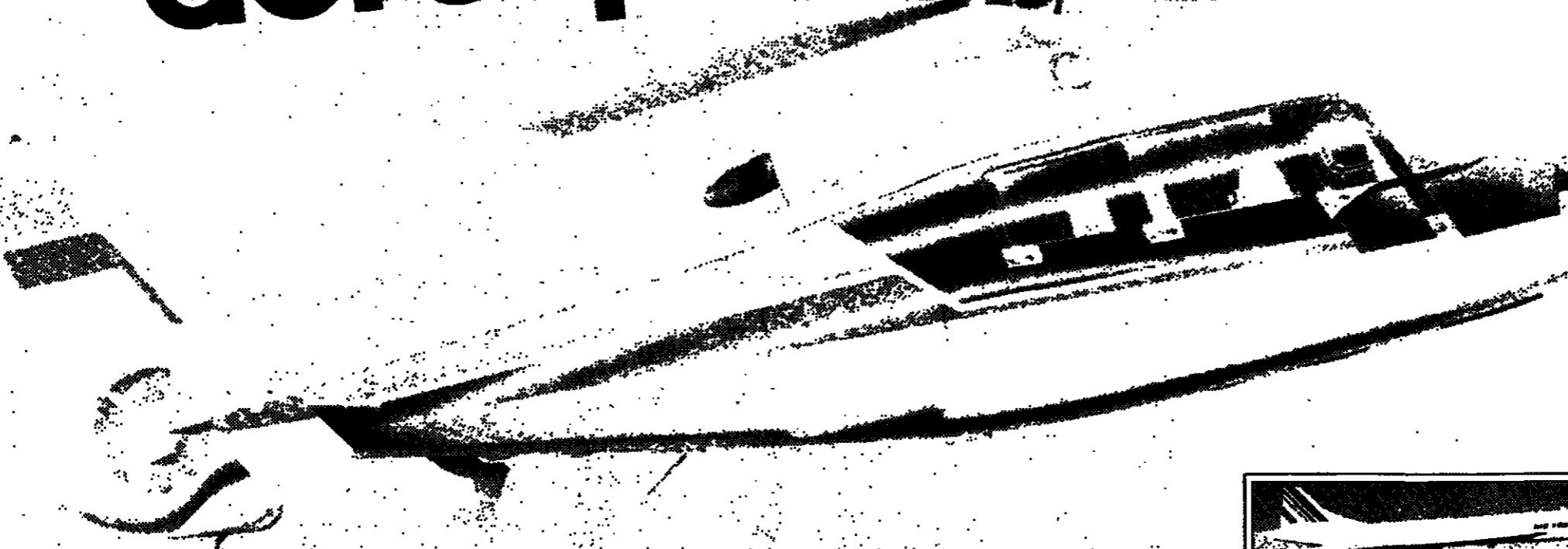
faithful. Biographers like her much less than Mozart seemed to.

• Süssmayr was her constant companion at the spa of Baden when Mozart could not be with her. He was more a family friend than a pupil, a constant butt of what seem to be friendly jibes in Mozart's letters — not to his wife. He was at Mozart's deathbed and at the funeral service — with Salieri.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Brazil and the Debts

Tension is rising between the Latin American debtors and their creditors. There is a strong inclination in Washington to assume that everything will work out adequately in time, as the world's economic recovery raises exports and Latin America's ability to pay. Maybe so. But there is increasing reason to think that recovery will not operate soon enough to avert fearful political strains on Latin governments. The most illuminating case, and the most important, is Brazil.

To avoid default on its gigantic foreign debts Brazil has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a loan, but the negotiations have been difficult and the tentative agreement last week is not likely to be formally accepted by the IMF before October. Meanwhile, in Brazil there is increasing discussion of a moratorium on debt payments on grounds that changes in the world economy have made the present burden, and the IMF's lending conditions, unreasonably onerous.

When it lends, the IMF properly and necessarily sets conditions requiring the borrower to get its economy in balance. The question is how far to go. Brazil had been indexing wages to the inflation rate; that is always a formula for trouble, but it was an established custom. The government has now scaled the indexation back to cover only 80 percent of wages. In a country where the inflation rate is in the range of 150 percent a year, that is bitterly unpopular. The IMF also believes that the government must move directly on spending and monetary policy to get that tremendous inflation rate down. That is good advice, and in a stable

world economy there would not be much doubt about Brazil's ability to adopt it.

Unfortunately, stability is in short supply and interest rates have been rising as the recovery begins. Since most of Brazil's debt is financed at floating rates, the effect of this increase on the country's foreign obligations is immediate. In contrast, the benefits of recovery for Brazil's exports, and its ability to pay, will come along much more slowly.

Brazil has good reasons to avoid any sort of default or moratorium on its debt payments. It has a strong economy, it is in a process of rapid industrialization, and, like the advanced countries, it requires access to world markets. Default on debt jeopardizes the whole network of international credit on which its trade depends. But as interest rates rise there comes a point at which conventional adjustment and repayment policies are no longer realistic. The recent rate increases may now have brought Brazil close to that point.

It is time for the IMF and the commercial banks to consider alternatives that could reduce current interest payments, for Brazil and perhaps other debtors, until the world economy and the revival of their export trade are further advanced. Any agreement of that sort would have to be acceptable on both sides; it cannot be imposed on the banks. But it would be infinitely preferable to have the initiative come sooner, from Washington and New York, rather than later, from Latin capitals besieged by the political reaction to economic failure and disappointed hope.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Then Gelli Got Away

You owe it to yourself not to miss the latest in the Gelli scandal. Some scandals are more interesting than others. This one is world class. Shadowy financier mysteriously disappears from high-security Swiss prison cell. Vanished prisoner was grand master of outlawed Masonic lodge in Italy. Far-right political connections. Traces of blood in empty cell.

Was he kidnapped? No. A guard in the Swiss prison admits helping him escape and make his way to the French border. He was to have faced a hearing within a few days on an extradition request from Italy, where he is charged with fraud, extortion and involvement in terrorist activities. Italian politicians assert that this elegant escape proves that the secret lodge known as Propaganda-2 is still in operation and that its tentacles are everywhere.

The lodge was exposed in the spring of 1981 when Italian magistrates searched a building belonging to Mr. Gelli and found a list of nearly a thousand alleged members. It included two cabinet ministers, several dozen politicians, and high officers of the armed forces and secret services. Mr. Gelli disappeared, evidently going into hiding in Latin America; he had lived previously in Argentina, where he had associated with Juan Perón and his supporters. The Italian government fell.

Mr. Gelli seems to have been using his connections to funnel enormous amounts of

European money into Latin America, some of it possibly into neo-fascist politics there. The vehicle was the Banco Ambrosiano of Milan, whose chairman, Roberto Calvi, was found a year ago hanged under a London bridge — perhaps a suicide, perhaps not.

The bank failed, revealing losses in the range of a billion dollars in inadequately secured loans to Latin American borrowers, some of them shells. The Vatican's bank, it turned out, had endorsed some of those loans. Mr. Gelli came into public view again last fall when he was arrested in a Geneva bank while trying to obtain the release from a numbered account of some \$30 million.

The development of this case is an indicator, among many others, of the rising competence and independence of law enforcement in Italy. For several decades after Mussolini's fall, Italian magistrates understoodly chose to keep their police divided, underpowered and on a short leash. But in the 1970s terrorism and organized crime persuaded them that the tradition of weak enforcement was getting dangerous. The quality of police work began to change. When prosecutors and investigators kept doggedly pursuing a case that cuts as close to as many established interests as this one, that is a very good sign. As for Mr. Gelli, the Italian, Swiss and French police hope to see him soon.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Vega Suppositions

A satellite-borne telescope recently spied the bright star Vega and made a startling discovery: It is encircled by a cloud of matter that may be a solar system. That is a muddle toward supposing that we may not be the universe's only focus of life. If life evolved once it can presumably evolve elsewhere, given suitable niches such as water-laden planets.

No other solar systems can be seen by Earth-bound telescopes through the fog of Earth's atmosphere. That the satellite-borne telescope should stumble on one in checking

its instruments is a rebuke to the skeptics. If Vega, one of the sun's closest neighbors, has planets, so, probably, do many of the galaxy's hundred billion stars. At least some should be hospitable to the evolution of life.

But Vega, say astronomers, is only a billion years old, a quarter of Earth's age and probably too young to have life-bearing planets.

That telescope's infrared eye should quit checking out the starlets of the firmament and look for older stars with longer tales to tell.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Busy Weekend for Zia

It has been quite a weekend for Pakistan's military dictator. President Zia ul-Haq. On Friday he announced national elections to be held in just over 18 months' time. On Sunday he let it be known that his country is ready to return to the Commonwealth fold after an 11-year absence. The immediate reason for this flurry of activity is his desire to pre-empt a civil disobedience campaign by the opposition alliance. More generally, President Zia is desperately anxious to do anything which appears to legitimize and sanctify his rule.

In the past the president has been both prompt and efficient in subduing political dissidence. He has been able to exploit the per-

sonal divisions among the leaders of Pakistan's banned political parties and he has not been slow to lock up those who he believes represent a threat of any kind to his regime. In the past few weeks more than 150 political opponents have been rounded up and thrown in jail.

It is uncertain that the promised election will ever take place, or that if it does it will represent an honest test of public opinion. In the six years since President Zia seized power by coup d'état from Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who he subsequently hanged after a shocking travesty of a trial, he has twice canceled previously scheduled elections on the grounds that the results might not be "positive" for the country.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

### FROM OUR AUG. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1903: Shah's Forces Progressing  
TEHERAN — To obtain authentic information on events in Tabriz is now almost impossible, but it is clear that the government troops are slowly getting the upper hand over the Nationalists, despite a stubborn resistance. The success of the Shah's forces is causing much concern to many influential Persians there, at heart reactionaries but who were forced at the point of a revolver to throw in their lot with the Nationalists. These people fear that they may suffer dire penalties when order is restored. The population of Tabriz is panic-stricken, and many people are faced with total ruin. The troops sent to reinforce Zerbadjan's men, instead of helping to crush the revolt, set to work to pillage the houses.

1933: 'Wheel' Puzzle in the Rockies

OMAHA, Nebraska — Scientists from France, Belgium, Spain, China, Japan, South Africa, Egypt, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Canada, Scotland and England are among a party of forty geologists who will be in the Rocky Mountains this month to investigate what many claim to be the oldest man-made monument in the world. The ancient monument is the Medicine Wheel, a vast stone group atop a peak of the Big Horn Mountains. It is in the shape of a perfect wheel. The crowning mystery of the Medicine Wheel consists of two smaller monuments thought to represent the constellations of the Southern Cross. These constellations have not been visible in Wyoming for more than 10,000 years.

## A Reagan Moratorium On Testing?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Now is a good time for President Reagan to seize the initiative by declaring a six-month moratorium on nuclear testing and by challenging the Soviet Union to do the same.

Proponents of civil defense generally make their case with certain arguments that I believe are mistaken:

## Arguments Against Nuclear Civil Defense

By Admiral Noel Gayler

WORLDS would concern themselves with the state of industrial equipment.

*That America has to match whatever the Soviets do.* I believe that "always matching the Russians" is seldom a good or sufficiently sophisticated rationale for determining defense needs. The Soviets make mistakes too, and their civil defense program is a turkey, as they now realize.

*It will serve as a deterrent to attack, and may therefore reduce the chance of nuclear war.* On the contrary, I believe that it would invite an attack from an opponent at a time of the opponent's choosing.

*That it will put the United States in*

*a less vulnerable position.* I believe that it cannot, and may in fact put it in a more vulnerable position.

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*That civil defense would save lives.* I believe that it would not, and that it might in fact cost lives.

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## NYSE Most Actives

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng
Indus	1194.14	1208.74	1184.50	1193.50	+10.67
Trans	567.58	567.63	553.50	564.61	+5.01
Upt.	126.92	129.42	127.89	128.98	+0.99
Down	122.28	122.32	121.57	122.73	+1.55

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt
Composite	95.21	94.78	94.70	+0.66
Industrials	110.93	110.41	110.41	+1.18
Transp.	80.97	80.55	80.73	-0.29
Utilities	47.22	47.00	47.00	+0.88
Finance	98.02	97.43	97.43	+0.86

## Monday's NYSE Closing

AMEX Diaries	
Advanced	Close
Declined	411
Unchanged	254
Total Issues	384
New Highs	851
New Lows	14
	4
	6

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Chg.	Week Ago
Composite	301.77	+2.19	294.93
Industrials	365.71	+2.77	357.46
Finance	270.53	+1.32	267.10
Insurance	257.84	+4.20	247.94
Utilities	329.59	+0.54	311.61
Banks	190.37	+0.61	189.26

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ImoCh	4999	\$13	\$12	\$12	+ 1/2
WmB&S	2557	\$36	\$33	\$34	+ 1/2
TIE	1944	\$36	\$35	\$35	+ 1/2
TcAir	1293	\$10	\$9	\$9	- 1/2
Cyprus	1072	\$24	\$20	\$20	- 1/2
DomeP	1063	\$10	\$9	\$9	- 1/2
Amoco	1019	\$20	\$19	\$19	+ 1/2

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Ytd.	PE	SIS 1000 H		
					1	2	3
49/4	17/4	Burlind	1.52	18	18	1971	57
50/4	33/4	Burnell	1.50	21	12	1206	55
52/4	55/4	BurntM pf	5.55	9.0	—	16	11
21/4	21/4	BurntM pf	2.12	10.2	—	72	72
22/4	15/4	BurntM	2.14	—	24	24	24
57/4	31/4	Burris	2.40	5.5	24	1216	1216
24/4	24/4	Burris	2.52	2.4	22	1478	1478
13/4	7/4	Burris	—	—	15	—	—
C							
22/4	28/4	C&I In	1.40	19	12	57	57
77/4	35/4	C&S	2.80	3.9	13	513	201
51/4	52/4	C&S	—	—	—	—	—
51/4	34/4	CIGNA	2.48	6.5	6	246	246
20/4	21/4	CIG pf	2.75	9.5	—	43	43
12/4	12/4	CILC	—	—	—	—	—
22/4	12/4	CINA Fr	1.10	4.3	—	354	354
26/4	16/4	CINA pf	2.30	5.4	—	295	295
11/4	31/4	CIPC Int	2.20	5.9	—	266	266
42/4	23/4	CIPC Int	1.28	2.2	—	151	151
27/4	22/4	CIPC pf	1.20	2.2	—	151	151
30/4	16/4	CIPC pf	—	—	—	—	—
18/4	9/4	Cobalt	.92	3.6	—	151	151
27/4	10/4	Colihm	.57	1.0	29	411	411
25/4	16/4	Comml	—	—	—	—	—
32/4	12/4	ComR	—	—	—	—	—
72/4	22/4	ComR&P pf	1.50	4.1	—	151	151
54/4	22/4	ComR&P pf	1.40	4.1	—	151	151
41/4	12/4	ComR&P pf	—	—	—	—	—
20/4	27/4	ComR&P pf	—	—	—	—	—
76/4	37/4	ComR&P pf	—	—	—	—	—
157/4	38/4	ComR&P pf	—	—	—	—	—
12/4	19/4	ComR&P pf	—	—	—	—	—
19/4	5/4	Corlair 9	.40	—	—	—	—
39/4	39/4	Corlair 9	—	—	—	—	—
52/4	38/4	Corlair 9	—	—	—	—	—
52/4	7/4	Corlair 9	—	—	—	—	—
25/4	25/4	Corlair 9	—	—	—	—	—
47/4	14/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
24/4	12/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
29	12/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
18/4	12/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
14/4	7/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
29/4	22/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
24/4	12/4	CorTec	—	—	—	—	—
73	41/4	CorcCo	—	—	—	—	—
39/4	32/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
40/4	25/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
33/4	19/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
19/4	19/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
22/4	15/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
16/4	15/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
34/4	13/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
17/4	13/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
14/4	14/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
23/4	23/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
11/4	11/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
28/4	14/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
25/4	11/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
25/4	7/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
78/4	78/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
13/4	13/4	CorcCo pf	—	—	—	—	—
62/4	31/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
47/4	57/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
22/4	22/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
56/4	19/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
37/4	19/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
62/4	19/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
47/4	31/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
45/4	21/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
107	12/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
57	26/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
17/4	17/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
24/4	12/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
10/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
74/4	74/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
14/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
35/4	14/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
14/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
23/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
35/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
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47/4	17/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
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74/4	74/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
14/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
23/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
35/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
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35/4	7/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
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47/4	17/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
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17/4	17/4	Chase	—	—	—	—	—
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14/4	7/4						

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Hoechst Says Earnings Gained 44% in First Half on 1.2% Sales Increase

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Hoechst said Monday that it expects the improved results recorded for the first half of 1983 to continue.

In an interim statement to shareholders, Hoechst reported a 44 percent in first-half group pretax profit to 804 million Deutsche marks (\$286 million) from the year-earlier period. Revenue rose 1.2 percent to 18.14 billion DM. But the big chemicals concern said the 44 percent rise in net earnings was from a weak first half in 1982.

Hoechst said sales were particularly improved in Asia, North America and Africa. European companies also had higher turnover in local currencies, but because of foreign-exchange fluctuations there was a slight decline when converted into DM.

## U.S. Big 3 Automakers' Sales Up 40%

Detroit (UPI) — Sales for the Big Three U.S. automakers jumped 40 percent in the first 10 days of August, led by Chrysler Corp.'s 51 percent increase, the companies said Monday.

The companies had nine days in the period to sell cars this year, eight in 1982. This accounts for a disparity in some sales figures.

The top three companies sold a total of 1,752,250 autos in early August, up 40 percent on a daily rate basis from 1,084,679 last year.

Ford Motor Co. reported a 46.9 percent increase on a daily rate basis for the first 10 days. General Motors Corp. reported a 35.8 percent increase on a daily rate basis during the period.

## Saudi Five-Year Plan Seen Unaffected

RIYADH (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia's development plan for 1985-90 is unlikely to be hindered by the current weakness in the world oil market, said Saudi Arabia's deputy planning minister, Husein Sagini, said Monday.

He said oil revenue during the life of the five-year plan, the country's birth, is not expected to fall below current levels, based on a benchmark price of \$29 a barrel and Saudi production of about five million barrels a day.

Terms of the plan have not been announced, but spending on infrastructure is expected to fall from the levels in previous plans, which accounted for 49.6 percent of the spending in the second plan and 35.5 percent in the third. Science and technology are expected to receive more attention in the plan, which is expected to seek to diversify revenue sources, and streamline subsidy policies, Mr. Sagini said.

## Bolivia to Be Tin Group's 4th Member

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Bolivia was to join the Association of Producing Countries Monday, diplomatic sources said Monday.

A Bolivian government representative was to sign an agreement in Bangkok formally making Bolivia the fourth member of the group, the sources said. The other members are Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, which account for more than 73 percent of the world's tin production.

The three Southeast Asian producers formed the association in Bangkok on June 17, the purpose of which is to set higher tin prices and intensify research, development and marketing of tin. World tin consumption has dropped to about 160,000 tons annually from about 300,000 in 1974.

## U.S. Holdings in Glaxo Reach 20%

LONDON (Reuters) — U.S. investors now hold about 20 percent of Glaxo Holdings' ordinary shares, apparently as a result of the company's introduction of new drugs, market sources said Monday.

A large part of the shares are held through American Depository Receipts held through Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, represented 60.1 million shares, or 16.4 percent, as of Aug. 10, a Glaxo spokesman said.

Investors reportedly see exciting prospects for Glaxo's Zantac ulcer drug, which recently introduced on the U.S. market. A new antibiotic called Fortum is expected to be introduced in Europe later this year.

## Farm-Equipment Slide Reversing

(Continued from Page 7) still strong, the recovery in sales is not expected to help farm-equipment manufacturers until next year. White Motor filed a bankruptcy petition early in the recession. Allis-Chalmers, Massey-Ferguson and International Harvester are deep financial wounds.

Paradoxically, the distress of the equipment-makers helped create the turnaround for the dealers. The manufacturers subsidized a series of promotions to try to increase sales, including rebates, grace periods without finance charges, and below-market interest rates. Some dealers added their own incentives, including expensive cowboy boots and hats.

"It's become a buyer's market," said Larry Hollis, a farm-equipment industry analyst for Robert W. Baird & Co., a brokerage house based in Milwaukee. He expects his year's sales to equal last year's, at least.

The activity in the new-equipment market was preceded by a pickup in the used-machinery mar-

## Singapore's Growth Put At Up to 7%

By Merida Welles  
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy is expected to grow by 6 percent to 7 percent this year, much better than had earlier been predicted, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Monday.

Addressing a National Day rally, Mr. Lee said that his forecast is based on the assumption that the United States would continue its economic recovery.

Singapore recorded a growth rate of 6.3 percent last year, the lowest since 1974.

Mr. Lee earlier had said Singapore's growth rate might drop below 4 percent in 1983.

Mr. Lee said Singapore's performance for the first half of this year was more than fair, growing at an annual 5.6 percent rate, down from a growth rate of 6.9 percent in the year-earlier period.

Mr. Lee said that in the first half, manufacturing, external trade and tourism all showed declines.

But Singapore managed to maintain its growth by increasing construction and banking and financial services, he added.

Mr. Lee said Singapore would reach its maximum potential in the next 10 to 20 years, when the effects of its current drive for better education and higher productivity will be felt.

Singapore has concentrated much of its planning on making the island nation, which has few natural resources, a high-technology center, with particular emphasis on computers and software.

USAir Schedules Eurobond Issue

By Merida Welles  
New York Times Service

LONDON — USAir Inc. is raising \$50 million through a 15-year convertible Eurobond issue, sole lead manager Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International said Monday.

The coupon on the issue is fixed at 7 percent, and the conversion price at \$34.875, representing a 10.28 percent premium over Friday's USAir closing price of \$31.625 a share.

Issued through an overseas finance subsidiary, the bond is callable before 1986 only if the stock price is 130 percent of the \$34.875 conversion price.



Lee Kuan Yew

## G&amp;W Plans \$470-Million Write-Off

By Merida Welles  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gulf & Western Industries Inc., in a widely anticipated streamlining move, has announced that it will take a \$470-million write-off in its fiscal year just ended to divest itself of several major lines of business, including its natural-resources operations and two racetracks.

The company said Sunday that the charge would result in a loss of about \$215 million for the fiscal year, which ended July 31. The write-offs and the expected losses were larger than analysts had predicted. However, the company had previously indicated its intent to divest units that were mostly in mature and/or capital-intensive industries and two racetracks.

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Mr. Davis added that the divestiture program — part of a restructuring operation that during the past six months has seen the company shed almost 20 percent of its assets and sales — would result in a "leaner, more growth-oriented company."

When the program is completed, the company will be reduced to three major operating groups: entertainment and communications, financial services and consumer and industrial products.

Gulf & Western also announced

## U.K. Government, Firms 'Seconding' Employees

## Most Praise Loans of Personnel From Public Sector to Private, and Vice Versa

By Merida Welles  
New York Times Service

LONDON — After 18 years in the Department of the Environment, Peter Brown, 35, felt trapped. So he persuaded the government to lend him for a couple of years to the London Enterprise Agency, a nonprofit advisory organization supported by 11 large companies that are seeking to create jobs throughout the city.

His temporary post benefited all sides: Mr. Brown got a refreshing break in his career, new skills and, upon his return to the government, a promotion with a 15-percent raise. The agency got a finance director it could not otherwise have afforded. The government got a more experienced civil servant.

Such personnel loans, known as "secondment" (the accent is on the second syllable), are becoming increasingly common in the public and private sectors in Britain. In an attempt to take advantage of their skills, individuals are moved from government to private industry, or vice versa, for a limited time. Usually, the main employers continue to pay the secondees' salaries while they are away.

"Secondment is accepted by individuals and companies here as a first-class idea," said Harold Williams, manager of the human resources division at P.A. Interna-

tional, a leading management-consulting firm. "And it has grown particularly fast during the recession."

The largest pool of full-time secondees — about 300 of an estimated 1,500 in Britain — can be found in the enterprise agencies. In the past 18 months, the number of these agencies has more than tripled, to 110, and by the end of next year almost 100 more are expected to be functioning.

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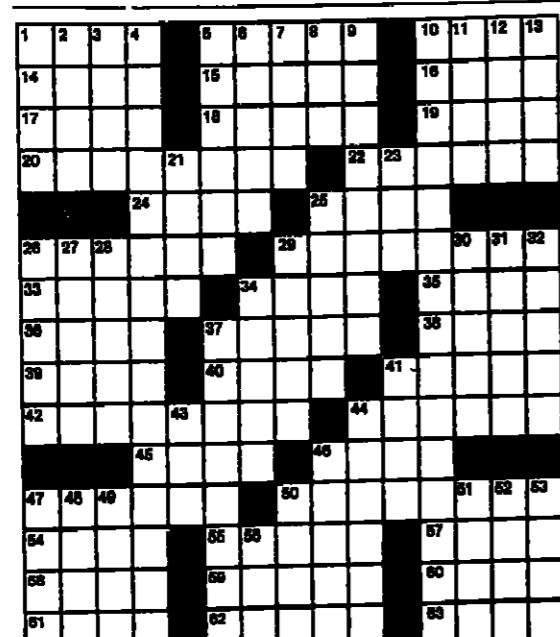
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## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**  
 1 Tams and derbies  
 5 Insect eaters  
 10 Gun  
 14 Quad —  
 15 Avaken  
 16 Expansive  
 17 Hyena of comics  
 18 Perfume of roses  
 19 Sep  
 20 Chess, bridge, etc.  
 22 Oak of timber  
 24 Salt Lake City team  
 25 Pedestal  
 26 Railroad tares  
 29 Silk or velvet, e.g.  
 33 Mary or John Jacob  
 34 Present  
 35 Tom, Dick and Harry  
 36 Antennae  
 37 Roman  
 38 Angel's fixture  
 39 River duck  
 40 Shortening  
 41 Chromosome components  
 42 Usual  
 44 Need to  
 45 Study intently  
 47 Harsh women  
 50 Vexed  
 54 Decant  
 55 Thoughts  
 57 Except  
 58 Tuck out  
 59 "Odyssey," sometimes  
 60 Song for Domingo  
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## SPORTS

## U.S. Track Stars Experience the 2 Sides of Helsinki

For Steve Scott, 1,500-Meter Defeat Was a Failed Chance at the Spotlight

By Scott Ostler  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

HELSINKI — One feeling that came through as clear as a Helsinki sunrise here at the World Track and Field Championships was how much this meet meant to the athletes.

After all, this was the first time since 1972 that the world's best runners, jumpers and throwers had gathered in one stadium. By comparison, any other track meet is a sock hop, and this was the prom.

And nobody had that feeling any stronger than Steve Scott, who came here ready to dance.

Running in possibly the most competitive and star-studded event in the seven-day meet, the 1,500 meters, Scott had a chance to wipe out a runner's lifetime of obscurity, and he was ready.

Never more confident and conditioned and determined, America's all-time greatest miler came here expecting to kick some butt.

But when it was over, Scott was the kickie, finishing a game second to Steve Cram, the latest model to run off Britain's Charots of Fire assembly line.

In a slow-paced race, Scott spotted Cram too large a lead down the stretch, and "I couldn't reel him in."

That is not how Scott had envisioned the race over the last few months as he carefully planned his training and mapped out strategies for every conceivable style and pace of race. How confident was Scott going in?

"I'd seen myself coming across the finish line, and I had imagined what I would do on the victory lap," Scott said. "Some of the runners in this race thought they had a chance to win, but I really felt I was going to win the race, I truly believed it."

Since Scott is not the most highly publicized track star in the United

States, a lot of people are unaware that he is a walking, running cliché — a sportsman, a gentleman and an old-fashioned fierce competitor.

True to his image, Scott offered no excuse, realizing that this was a no-excuses track meet.

"He [Cram] is definitely No. 1,"

Scott said. "This was the major race of the year and it doesn't matter what happens the rest of the year, he'll be No. 1 and I'll be No. 2. It doesn't matter if I break a zillion records, I knew the rankings would come off this meet. He won, and all power to him."

A most sporting attitude for a man who had just missed the opportunity of a lifetime.

Consider: For the last six years, Scott has been best miler in the United States. He has the world's all-time second and fourth fastest mile times and the fifth fastest 1,500 meters time. Last year he lost just one race, when he was ill, and was ranked second in the world to Cram.

Yet Scott has never been overburdened with recognition.

"Steve won't talk about this," said his coach, Len Miller, "but I think there is a tendency for people to sight him."

Miller points out that Scott was the national mile champion when he was at the University of California, at Irvine, but the athletic department gave its outstanding athlete award to an unranked tennis player. And Scott lives in Arizona now, but has never received the state's Amateur Athlete of the Year award.

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Steve Scott  
...the pain of second

"I gave it my best shot," Scott said with a smile. "I've got nothing to feel sorry or disappointed for. It's a little bit of a letdown, but now I think I have the incentive to walk out and prove something."

Sunday's race was his chance to run out of the shadows into the spotlight. "Scott's day may have come," the magazine *Track & Field News* said it in its pre-meet issue. The world was watching, including a good number of Americans who tune into track about once every four years.

For Mary Decker, Her Double Victory Evened a Score With Soviet Runners

By James Dunaway  
*New York Times Service*

HELSINKI — In 1974, at a track meet in Moscow, 15-year-old Mary Decker became so enraged when a Soviet relay runner elbowed her off the track during a race that she threw the relay baton at her opponent.

Sunday, at the World Track and Field Championships, Decker showed she has found a better way to deal with Soviet runners who try to push her around on the track. She outruns them.

For the second time in five days,

Decker fought back from a last-lap challenge by a Soviet runner to win a world championship. Last Wednesday, it was the 3,000-meter run. Sunday, it was the 1,500-meter run, which she won with a brilliant stretch drive after being passed and cut off by Zamira Zaytseva of the Soviet Union on the final turn.

Decker's two victories here will almost certainly make her America's favorite as the U.S. athletes prepare for the 1984 Olympics next summer in Los Angeles. But she has been an American favorite before.

Then she was "little Mary Decker," a piggish child prodigy of running who began competition at 11 in California.

At 12, she was training — and racing — as hard and as often as any grown-up. By 14, she was an indoor-record holder and a seasoned international veteran, given a serious chance for an Olympic medal at Montreal in 1976, when she would still be 17.

But the chance never came. A teen-ager's body is not made for two-a-day interval workouts, nor for week-in, week-out, world-class track competition. Inevitably, there were injuries, for most of 1976, Decker was hardly able to walk, much less run.

She has also caused her rivals,

Her home life offered little relief. In 1974, her parents were divorced, and her mother went to work full time to support herself and Mary.

In 1977, she learned what was causing most of her leg troubles: a little-known ailment called "compartment syndrome," in which the calf muscles, expanding in response to exercise, are squeezed by their sheath, causing intense pain.

Dick Quax, the 1976 Olympic 5,000-meter silver medalist from New Zealand, had solved the same problem through surgery. It worked for Decker, too, and Quax became her coach.

Her problems were not over. She attended the University of Colorado for a year, won the national collegiate cross-country championship, then dropped out of school. In 1980 she ran the 1,500-meter Olympic Trials, but was prevented from competing in Moscow because of the U.S. boycott of the Games. Two weeks after the Olympics ended, Decker set a U.S. record of 3:59.43, but she finished 50 meters behind the Soviet Olympic champion, Tatyana Kazankina.

Since 1982, Decker has been the terror of the track, setting world records for the mile, the 5,000 meters and the 10,000 meters, as well as U.S. records for 800, 1,500 and 3,000 meters.

In Helsinki she protected her privacy by staying in a hotel rather than at the "village" where most of the 3,000 athletes who competed here were quartered. To concentrate on her races, she says, "I've isolated myself here as much as I can."

For two decades the Soviet women were the best female distance runners in the world, but by running them into the ground here, Decker has achieved her goals for the year.

She has also caused her rivals,



Mary Decker  
...winning the 3,000 meters

the Russians, to reassess their racing strategy. Said Zaytseva after Sunday's race, "I think we will have to change our tactics."

After her victory here Sunday, Decker said: "I came here to learn how to race, to run well and try to do my best and I've done that. And I think what I've done here is going to give other American runners more confidence."

Simon did not mention that several male softball players had moved from the village to a comfortable apartment hotel downtown. Several Canadian athletes moved to another hotel.

Before the meeting with Saman-

ach, Simon played down the prob-

lems of the uncompleted village.

"You recognize that countries in

Latin America function at a differ-

ent tempo from us," he said. "So

we are not severe."

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The boxing starts on Tuesday.

There was no competition on Sun-

day. Competition began Monday

in basketball, baseball, fencing,

field hockey, judo, shooting, soc-

cer, softball, tennis, and weight lift-

ing. In all, 25 sports will be contest-

ed here.

■ First Medals Awarded

Eric Bujung and Pat Spurin of

the United States captured the first

two individual gold medals of the

Games Monday. The Associated

Press reported from Caracas.

Bujung was first in men's free

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Guacamole and Chips  
And \$3,800 to Go

In Sacramento, California, Rita MacDonald and her boyfriend, Joe Delgado, a Sacramento County deputy sheriff, asked for an order of guacamole and chips to go but when they got home and opened the bag, they found \$3,800 in cash. "All I wanted was my guacamole," said MacDonald, a procurement analyst at McElhaney Air Force Base. They took the bag back to the restaurant, where a frantic search for the missing cash receipts was under way. Owner Luis Leyva said his daughter, Leticia, 21, had opened up a bag looking for the cash receipts and found guacamole. Leyva gave MacDonald and Delgado a \$100 reward and threw in the guacamole. He also said he would change the way the restaurant handles its receipts.

The "Father of the Green Revolution," Norman E. Borlaug, the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize winner, will join the faculty at Texas A&M University in January. Borlaug, a plant geneticist credited with developing new varieties of wheat that dramatically increased world crop yields, has been appointed Distinguished Professor of International Agriculture, the university announced.

The Spanish Surrealist artist Salvador Dali, 79, has not painted for two months because of a bout of depression, one of his close friends said. Antonio Pixot said that Dali was otherwise leading a normal life in his castle retreat at Pubol, north of Barcelona. He denied reports in a local newspaper that Dali was seriously ill and now only weighed 83 pounds (38 kilograms).

The shipping heiress Christina Onassis wants to become one of the first legal nudists in Greece, a newspaper reported. Onassis, 33, only daughter of the late tycoon Aristotle Onassis, has approached the newly formed Greek Naturist and Nudist Organization according to the Athens daily *Apogeeion*. "Christina Onassis is keen to join the Naturists because their rules of clean living, no smoking, no drinking and no sweets will help her lose weight," it said, quoting "close friends." The government has introduced a bill, expected to become law later this month, providing for naturalist hotels and campsites in isolated areas.

## CHINA POSTCARD

## Change in Chongqing

By Michael Ross

United Press International

**C**HONGQING, China — Marco Polo never visited Chongqing.

He bypassed this mountain city in the southeast corner of Sichuan province and went to Chengdu, the provincial capital, instead.

Except for a brief period when Chongqing (then known as the West as Chungking) served as China's capital under Chiang Kai-shek during World War II, Chengdu has always been the more important of the two cities.

But this is about to change. Under a pilot reform project, Chongqing is to become the hub of an expanding industrial base in southwest China with administrative and economic decision-making powers of its own.

"All our decisions are made in Chengdu now," a municipal official said recently. "But this will change. We will be able to do big business on our own. We will break our administrative bondage."

Local signs say Chongqing is perfectly cast for a leading role in China's modernization. It already is heavily industrialized, has the biggest iron and steel complex in southwest China and is ideally situated above the confluence of the Yangtze and Jialing rivers.

Chongqing also seems to possess a vital, though intangible, quality most Chinese cities lack — spirit.

It is evident in the bustling free markets which hawk everything from live, wriggling eels to flannel shirts made for Sears Roebuck.

It is evident in the state-run department stores which, throwing ideological caution to the wind, unabashedly compete for business by holding Western-style lotteries to lure customers with the chance of winning a refrigerator or color television.

Most of all, it is evident in the people, whose quick smiles and sprightly pace are in sharp contrast to the sullen looks and slow shuffle of the residents of so many other Chinese cities.

The city rises at 6 A.M. while the morning fog is still sleeping in the streets. Slowly, the alleys and squares stir with life — the growl of engines, the bark of horns and the cries of hawkers selling breakfast

buns wrapped in yesterday's newspapers.

On the streets, people rush to work, hurrying past old men who sit in teahouses, playing checkers and drinking dark tea from cracked cups.

At the Dickensian iron-and-steel complex on the edge of town, smokestacks are already belching pretty plumes of orange and black poison into the sky.

Thousands of acres of crops around Chongqing are lost each year to acid rain, the worst in China. Two years ago, rain samples collected in Chongqing turned out to have an acid factor of 3.0 — nearly as much acid as vinegar.

Lo Qiren, deputy chief engineer of the Chongqing Environmental Institute, said the lifespan of cars, powerlines and bridges is about half what it is in other cities because of the corrosive effects of pollution.

Historical and geographical vicissitudes have forced Chongqing to modernize faster than most places in China. The city was 70 percent destroyed by Japanese bombers during World War II and had to be completely rebuilt.

Cross-crossing the rocky promontory above two rivers, the streets run up and down and hardly ever straight. Thus Chongqing is one of the few cities in China where cars, rather than bicycles, are the rule.

Under the reforms, Chongqing will get the economic powers of a province and ride herd over eight surrounding counties. Goals still will be set by the central government, but local authorities will decide how best to meet them.

"This will increase efficiency and mean that Chongqing will play a more important part in the economic modernization of China," said one official.

Unfortunately, officials concede, it will also mean more pollution.

Lo Qiren said the city has at least 50 factories classified as "major polluters." Set up in 1976, the environmental institute is understaffed and poorly financed and can do little more than attempt to keep tabs on the worst polluters.

He admits that, as in the rest of China, modernization has a higher priority. Environmental concerns are, for the moment at least, set aside by the conviction that Chongqing is finally being given the regional importance it deserves.

The city rises at 6 A.M. while the morning fog is still sleeping in the streets. Slowly, the alleys and squares stir with life — the growl of engines, the bark of horns and the cries of hawkers selling breakfast

as the region's importance it deserves.

By Elisabeth Bumiller

Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Karen Stevenson was the student who reread every chapter of the biology book before taking the test and getting the highest grade. From Northeast Washington, she blazed through high school, won a scholarship to the University of North Carolina, set college records in hurdles and the 400-meter dash and, after graduating Phi Beta Kappa, left for England, the first American black woman to be a Rhodes scholar.

At Oxford she studied English history. She spent one Christmas on a kibbutz in Israel and a summer on a solo bike trip through England, Scotland and Wales.

She ran in the Paris marathon, and her crew team won four "bumps," an outstanding honor. Her Oxford tutor, Angus Macinnes, says she had "a tremendous appetite for intellectual inquiry." She told everyone she wanted to be a corporate lawyer.

Today, two years after she finished her Rhodes scholarship, she is living on a commune in Epping, New Hampshire. It is called Green Pastures and is run by the Emissaries of Divine Light, a spiritual group that has left the competitive world to live, as its leader puts it, "in harmony and creativity" on a 235-acre farm. Karen Stevenson cooks loaf, picks rhubarb from the garden, milks the cows, teaches aerobics exercise classes and runs three miles a day through pine woods.

Friends remember Clara Stevenson as a private but outspoken woman who worked as a clinical psychologist for the District of Columbia public schools. At age 44, she got a doctorate in special education, eventually becoming the coordinator of all psychologists and social workers at schools in the Anacostia area. In 1978 she abruptly quit.

"She was looking for something more," says her daughter. "But I don't think she ever found it."

The relationship between Clara and Karen was extraordinarily close. Keli, the more stubborn daughter, was a good student who went to the University of Florida

self-esteem. But Stevenson was already looking, and if it hadn't been est, it would have been something else.

Karen Stevenson's story reflects the enormous pressures, especially those self-induced, that are placed on a talented young black woman. Her accomplishments were always larger than she was. In a sense, her "transition" is larger than she is, too.

"I think she's wasting everything," says her younger sister, Keli.

But never got the high grades of her sister.

Karen attended public school until 14, when she was pulled out by her mother and sent to prep school. "In Washington, she was an achievement-oriented kid who wasn't respected or liked for it," says Lance Odden, the headmaster of Taft School in Watertown, Connecticut, a boarding school for the East Coast well-to-do.

"She was at sea."

If she felt awkward as one of 25 blacks in a school of 500, she never let on. "I've never been concerned about being black," she says. "I've always been concerned just to be myself."

She was accepted at Harvard, Princeton and Stanford, but it was at North Carolina that she won the Morehead Award, an all-expenses-paid four-year scholarship. Karen didn't want to go there, but her mother insisted because the money.

At North Carolina, Karen Stevenson excelled. "But she wasn't a nerd about her books," says Jenny Burns, her best friend from college. She was also captain of the track team, a runner who, as of her old coach, Herbert West, "could do any event. She was phenomenal. She was a very hard worker."

In the fall of 1979, Stevenson began her studies at Magdalene, one of the oldest, richest and most academically rigorous Oxford. Friends remember her as bright and vivacious. She joined a women's crew, went out for dinner and dancing with friends, and generally settled in.

"I loved it," she says. "I loved the independence of it, and I loved the sense of assurance. I worked hard and I rowed hard. And I found a release of a sense of identity of either being American or black or even female."

It was also the beginning of the change in her. For the first time in her life, there were no grades, just final exams at the end of two years. She looked inward. Friends say she stopped going out as much. During Christmas break of her second year, at the Israeli kibbutz, she made valves in a factory. "And I thought, 'Here I am, in a factory, six hours a day, hav-

ing such a rich experience of relating with people. Something's happened here that's different from anything else I've experienced.'

Back at Oxford, she started meeting with 10 or 15 students each morning, an informal "breakfast group." "We talked about personal values, personal growth and spirituality," says Dan Case, a Rhodes scholar who is now a San Francisco venture capitalist.

Then in April, at the urging of a close male friend from the breakfast group, Karen Stevenson took the 60-hour, two-week course in.

"Before est," she says, "I hadn't really realized I was totally responsible for my own experience. I hadn't really thought before that about the way I was living my life."

She came back to Washington that summer, and learned that her mother was dying of cancer.

When she entered the University of North Carolina's law school that fall of 1981, again on a full Morehead fellowship, she dropped out after one day.

Karen Stevenson says she has found what she was looking for, which is success in "the quality of my living." She says she is happy, but at the same time, she thinks she might move on.

"I still haven't ruled out law school," she says.



Karen Stevenson in Green Pastures kitchen.

ing such a rich experience of relating with people. Something's happened here that's different from anything else I've experienced.'

Stevenson came back to Washington at Christmas, persuaded her mother to take an est course with her, then returned to Oxford to see friends from the breakfast group. "The quality I saw in them had been a catalyst," she says.

Back from Oxford in four months, she spent the summer of 1982 caring for her mother. In September, when her sister left for college, she headed for Green Pastures. Keli was angry, and says her sister walked out; Karen says she thought her mother was getting better, and could be left.

Karen Stevenson died in October. Karen came down from New Hampshire for the funeral, stayed a week, then went back.

"I've lost a friend," she says now, quietly. "But the quality of what she is forever a part of me. Certainly, I miss her. And yet I'm so appreciative, and so thankful of what we shared. I'm so thankful she was my mother."

Karen Stevenson says she has found what she was looking for, which is success in "the quality of my living." She says she is happy, but at the same time, she thinks she might move on.

"I still haven't ruled out law school," she says.

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Marital or contested actions, low cost. Hail or Don, 1000 18th St., Suite 1000, Sacramento 95814. \$17.75 for 24-page document / handling to Dr. F. Gornick, CDA, 1835 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Tel: 202-432-0331.

**DOCTOR'S WIFE** will take in 2/3 guests in lovely country house, 1 hour from Port of New Bedford between Aug. 8 & Sept. 10. Autocar, 247-6266, 2nd fl., 1000 18th St., Suite 1000, Sacramento, Calif. Tel: 408-934-3333.

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